

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Historic Resources of Stone County (Partial Inventory: Historic and Architectural).

and/or common

2. Location

street & number (See Individual Property Sheets)

N/A not for publication

city, town (See Individual Prop. Sheets) N/A vicinity of

state	Arkansas	code	05	county	Stone	code	137
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3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
district	public	X occupied	X agriculture	_____ museum
building(s)	private	X unoccupied	X commercial	_____ park
structure	X both	_____ work in progress	X educational	X private residence
site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	_____ entertainment	_____ religious
object	N/A in process	X yes: restricted	_____ government	_____ scientific
	N/A being considered	_____ yes: unrestricted	X industrial	_____ transportation
		_____ no	_____ military	_____ other:

4. Owner of Property

name (See Individual Property Sheets)

street & number

city, town _____ vicinity of _____ state _____

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Stone County Courthouse

street & number Courthouse Square

city, town Mountain View state Arkansas

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Stone County Survey has this property been determined eligible? N/A yes _____ no

date October, 1982 - August, 1983 federal _____ state _____ county _____ local X local

depository for survey records Arkansas Historic Preservation Program

city, town Little Rock state Arkansas

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received AUG 14 1985

date entered SEP 17 1985

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

Since 1972, the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program (AHPP) periodically recorded data on the historic and architectural resources of Stone County. During this time five properties were listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The Stone County Courthouse was listed in 1976. The Rock Art Thematic nomination prepared by the Arkansas Archeological Survey and listed in 1982, included three properties, the Pictograph and Wingard Caves and the Fox Pictograph. The fifth property, the Thomas E. Hess Homestead at Marcella received its NR designation in December, 1983.

AHPP survey historians, primarily Don Brown and Jean Sizemore, conducted a comprehensive survey of the county from October, 1982 through July, 1983. Stone County was selected for several reasons, lack of available information on the county's built resources, evidence that the NR properties did not properly reflect the county's historic built environment, and a strong local constituent interest. The survey team used United States Geological Survey (USGS) Maps and appropriate Arkansas city maps to locate and investigate all properties 50 years old or older. All properties were recorded except in cases when the structure's integrity was void due to additions and/or alterations, or it was a well documented type in the county, but in a state of disrepair; and the owner was reluctant to cooperate, in which case the locations of such unrecorded structures were noted on the USGS Maps. Exceptions to the above conditions included the documentation of a type or plan not typical to the area and having the potential to reveal information toward understanding Stone County's architectural and cultural development.

A total of 246 properties were documented in Stone County. These structures represent the traditional, vernacular and popular forms of architecture that dominate the county's historic built environment.

GENERAL PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT

Stone County, the Multiple Resource Area, is located in north central Arkansas. Situated on the upper White River, Stone County sits on the southeastern border of the Ozark Mountain region. In 1873, five townships from Izard County, two from Independence County and one each from the counties of Van Buren and Searcy formed Stone County. Mountain View, located in the central portion of the county, was designated as the county seat in 1874. It has remained the only county seat in Stone County's history. The White River forms the eastern and northern borders of the county. The counties of Baxter and Searcy formed the western border, while Van Buren and Cleburne Counties are situated on its southern border.

Stone County contains 611 square miles of rugged mountainous terrain with intermittent plateaus and valleys. The east end of the Boston Mountain Range, locally known as Blue Mountain, stretches across much of the southern area of the county. The remaining areas of the county constitute portions of the Springfield and Salem Plateaus. Most of the county is heavily wooded with hard-

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below				
prehistoric	archeology-prehistoric	community planning	landscape architecture	X	religion
1400-1499	archeology-historic	conservation	law		science
1500-1599	X agriculture	economics	literature		sculpture
1600-1699	X architecture	X education	military		social/ humanitarian
1700-1799	art	engineering	music		theater
X 1800-1899	X commerce	X exploration/settlement	philosophy		transportation
X 1900-	communications	X industry	politics/government		other (specify)
		invention			

Specific dates (See Ind. Prop. Sheets) **Builder/Architect (See Ind. Prop. Sheets)**

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

SUMMARY

Stone County is located in north central Arkansas and is part of the southeast border of the Ozark Mountain region. Stone County's early history is found in the development of four early nineteenth century counties: Independence, Izard, Searcy and Van Buren. These counties contributed the townships that formed Stone County in 1873. Virtually unoccupied in the first decades of the nineteenth century present-day Stone County was designated part of the Cherokee Reservation in 1817. The area remained an Indian reservation until 1828. Stone County's initial settlement began soon after that in the early 1830's.

The White River provided access to Stone County. However, the region's rugged terrain handicapped interior travel which in turn slowed migration and stifled major transportation and commercial development. The mountainous terrain also limited major agriculture operations. The majority of farms were self-sufficient in operation. In specific areas, such as the bottom lands and valley regions, farms were larger and supported a yeoman lifestyle.

The majority of settlers in Stone County migrated from the surrounding parts of Arkansas and from Tennessee. These people brought and established their traditional lifestyles. One of the traditions was planning and building homesteads. The County's built environment is a microcosm of traditional building types illustrated by the construction of family dwellings, ancillary structures, commercial buildings, and education/religious structures. Despite the variety in construction materials, there were no significant changes in the building plans from the initial settlement to the 1930's. The nominated properties represent these traditional plans which in turn reflect the lifestyles of the settlers and the successive generations.

Although building plans rarely changed, alternatives were available in the types of material used in the construction of these buildings. Log construction dominated Stone County's built environment during the settlement period and up to the Civil War. Although other plans existed during this period, extant settlement-type houses depict the single pen and dogtrot as two of the more popular house plans.

Very few of the ancillary structures which made up the homestead survive from the pre-Civil War years. Like most of the main dwellings, log was the primary building material. Those that remain represent the traditional single and double crib plans. An additional structure began as a single crib barn and later evolved into a linear triple crib barn with each log crib separated by driveways. These log crib outbuildings provided storage for feed and equipment as well as the family food supply.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheets.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property (See Ind. Sheets)

Quadrangle name (See Ind. Sheets)

Quadrangle scale (See Ind. Sheets)

UTM References (See Ind. Prop. Sheets)

A	Zone	Easting	Northing
C			
E			
G			

B	Zone	Easting	Northing
D			
F			
H			

Verbal boundary description and justification

(See Individual Property Sheets)

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	N/A	code	county	code
-------	-----	------	--------	------

state	N/A	code	county	code
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11. Form Prepared By

name/title Don Brown, Survey Historian

organization Arkansas Historic Preservation Program date August 2, 1985

street & number Suite 200, Heritage Center
225 East Markham

telephone 371-2763

city or town Little Rock state Arkansas

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

Wilson S. N.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title State Historic Preservation Officer date 8-2-85

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I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date

Keeper of the National Register

date

Attest:

Chief of Registration

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<u>Property</u>	<u>Owner</u>
Dew Drop Inn Washington Street Mountain View, AR	Mr. T. Windle Dyer P.O. Box 6272 New Orleans, LA 70174
Stegall General Store 103 Main Street Mountain View, AR	Rupert Phillips P.O. Box 607 Berryville, AR 72616
William Dillard Homestead Round Bottom, AR	Mr. Guy Lancaster Route 71 Box 502 Mountain View, AR 72560
Marcella Church and School Marcella, AR	Church of Christ c/o Jim Kemp Pleasant Grove, AR 72567
A.B. Brewer Building 107-109 Main Street Mountain View, AR	Mrs. Merle Dearien P.O. Drawer 448 Mountain View, AR 72560
Walter Gray House Melrose, AR	Mr. and Mrs. Dupree Fountain, Jr. 8212 Luwanda Street Little Rock, AR 72205
Jessie Abernathy House Marcella, AR	Mr. Hayden Gray Mr. Henschel Gray Concord, AR 72523
Zachariah Ford House Pleasant Grove, AR	Mr. Howard Abernathy Concord, AR 72523
George Anderson House Big Springs, AR	Mr. and Mrs. Jimmie Ford Pleasant Grove, AR 72567
John F. Brewer House Peabody Street Mountain View	Mr. and Mrs. Lindell Farris Route 73 Big Springs Ranch Mountain View, AR 72560
	Mr. Gene Dunaway P.O. Box 450 Mountain View, AR 72560

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Property

West Richwoods School
West Richwoods, AR

John Bettis House
Pleasant Grove, AR

Okey Davis Barn
Pleasant Grove, AR

H.S. Mabry Barn
East Richwoods, AR

C.L. Smith and Son General Store
101 Main Street
Mountain View, AR

Farmers and Merchants Bank
106 East Main Street
Mountain View, AR

John L. Lancaster House
Mountain View, AR

Wesley Copeland House
Timbo, AR

Joe Guffey House
Old Lexington, AR

H.J. Doughtery House
Marcella, AR

Brewer's Mill
West Main Street
Mountain View

Owner

Mr. Sherman Foll
Box 122
Mountain View, AR 72560

Mr. Mark Davis
Box 14
Pleasant Grove, AR 72567

Mr. Walter K. Davis
Box 10
Pleasant Grove, AR 72567

Mrs. T.T. Foster
Route 74, Box 498
Mountain View, AR 72560

Dan Kemp
P.O. Box 329
Mountain View, AR 72560

Bank of Mountain View
c/o Charles Lowe
East Main Street
Mountain View, AR 72560

Mrs. John Hess
108 W. Washington Street
Mountain View, AR 72560

Mr. Homer T. Hess
Mr. Leemon Hess
Fox, AR 72051

Mrs. Artie Douthett
Route 4, Box 230
Clinton, AR 72031

Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Partee
Marcella, AR 72555

Mr. Edwin Luther
P.O. Box 9
Mountain View, AR 72560

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Property

Noah McCarn House
Mountain View, AR

Taylor-Stokes House
Marcella, AR

Samuel Brown House
Richwoods, AR

Turkey Creek School
Turkey Creek, AR

Clark-King House
Mountain View, AR

Fred Lancaster Barn
Round Bottom, AR

Bluff Springs Church and School
Onia, AR

Miles Jeffery Barn
Optimus, AR

Roasting Ear Church and School
Roasting Ear, AR

Stone County Recorder Building
112 Howard Street
Mountain View, AR

C.B. Case Building
100-102 Howard Street
Mountain View, AR

Owner

Mr. Noah McCarn, Jr.
Route 74
Mountain View, AR 72560

Mr. James B. Scroggins
Marcella, AR 72555

Mrs. Marie Younger
Route 70, Box 120
Mountain View, AR 72560

Rural Special School District
c/o Mr. Phillip Rushing
Rushing Route Box Arkansas
Fox, AR 72051

Mr. Walter Whitfield
Route 71
Mountain View, AR 72560

Mr. Hugh Williams
Route 71, Box 490
Mountain View, AR 72560

Missionary Baptist Church
c/o Mrs. Elma Morrison
Alco General Delivery
Alco, AR 72610

Mr. Henry Wendler
c/o Mrs. Richard Brewer
Box 5
Mountain View, AR 72560

Missionary Baptist Church
c/o Mr. Floyd Brewer
Route 71, Box 526
Mountian View, AR 72560

Mrs. Grace Rosa
Box 52
Mountain View, AR 72560

Mr. Fred Williams
306 Court
Dumas, AR 71639

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Property

John Avey Barn
Big Springs, AR

Commercial Hotel
Mountain View, AR

Binks Hess House and Barn
Marcella, AR

Thomas M. Hess House
Marcella, AR

Henry Copeland House
Pleasant Grove, AR

Clarence Anderson Barn
Newnata, AR

Lackey General Merchandise and Warehouse
Mountain View, AR

Orvall Gammill Barn
Big Springs, AR

Jim Morris Barn
Timbo, AR

Pinkney Pruitt Barn
St. James, AR

Owen Martin House
Marcella, AR

Owner

Mr. Harmon Avey
Newnata, AR 72657

Mr. and Mrs. Todd Budy
P.O. Box 269
Mountain View, AR 72560

Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Dayberry
Marcella, AR 72555

Mr. and Mrs. Ewell Hess
2150 Barrett Street
Batesville, AR 72501

Mr. Gary Hall
Pleasant Grove, AR 72567

Mr. Erstle Avey
Newnata, AR 72657

Mr. Guy Lackey
P.O. Box K
Mountain View, AR 72560

Shelby Pennington
Box 736
Onia, AR 72663

Eveval Farris
Timbo, AR 72680

Mr. Steve Younger
Route 32, Box 134
Mountain View, AR 72560

Harry Martin
Marcella, AR 72555

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wood forest. In 1907, 170,419 acres of forest in the northern part of Stone County were designated the Sylamore Ranger District as part of the newly organized National Forest System.

Stone County is well drained by the Sylamore and Turkey Creeks, major tributaries of the White River. The Sylamore branches into the North Sylamore and South Sylamore. The North Sylamore flows into the north and northwest parts of the county. Historically the South Sylamore is responsible for early settlement of western Stone County. The creek and its major branches, Roasting Ear, Mill, Panther and Timbo Creeks carried settlers into the farm areas around Big Springs, Locust Grove and Timbo as early as the 1830's.

Turkey Creek and its tributaries, the Tomahawk and Raccoon Creeks, flow into the south and central portions of the county. The waterways brought settlers into the Richwoods Valley area (south of Mountain View) and to the plateau surrounding present-day Mountain View. An important alternative water route into the area was by way of the Rocky Bayou Creek. This minor tributary of the White River begins near Jones Bottom, northeast of Mountain View, and runs in a southwest direction ending at the foothills of Blue Mountain, approximately 2.5 miles southeast of Mountain View. Settlers began claiming this land in the early years of the 1830's.

Early pioneers were attracted to the region because of the fertile farm land surrounding the county's numerous creeks and streams. Some of these areas became the nuclei of significant settlements in Stone County. Such centers were those adjacent to the White River, the central plateau surrounding Mountain View, Richwoods Valley in the south central portion of the county, the Timbo Valley and the Alco vicinity, historically identified as Locust Grove, both in the western section. Additional farm land existed in the narrow valleys, known as "hollers", that ran intermittently into the foothills of the Blue Mountain range. The land supported varied levels of agriculture in Stone County. In the past, the most common agricultural practice was subsistence farming, although larger row crop farms operated in the eastern and central sections of the county. Specialized agriculture included growing orchards and raising livestock. In recent times, the farm economy dictated a move away from row crop farming to a greater emphasis on raising poultry and cattle.

While the White River and its tributaries provided settlers access to the major agricultural areas in the county, no significant commercial river development took place in Stone County. The White River provided no large natural river landings on the county's side, however, boat landings did develop along the river. The most important ports were located at Sylamore (Allison) and Hesstown (Marcella). Other landings were established east of the Buckhorn (St. James) - Redstripe (Pleasant Grove) area, Round Bottom and Hell Creek which became the river outlet for Mountain View. The tributaries, though flowing throughout the interior of the county, could not support any major river commerce. Natural obstacles limited their usage throughout the year, and restricted the boat types navigating these creeks and streams. Despite the handicaps, Stone Countians

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still relied on the waterways for much of their trade and travel during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

The road system provided Stone County's main trade and transportation resource. In the early settlement period, construction of roads was practically non-existent. The main avenues of travel can be best described as horse or hunting trails. Roads later developed by widening trails to accommodate wagon transportation. Trails and wagon roads existed between settlement areas and major supply locations. Until the advent of the automobile age, freight was methodically hauled by wagons from boat landings to their destinations over poorly kept roads. This system of transportation meant commercial prosperity to the hamlets of Buckhorn (St. James), Sylamore (Allison), Hesstown (Marcella), Riggsville (Mountain View vicinity), Timbo and later Mountain View. The road system in the county remained similar in type and condition throughout the nineteenth century and into the first decades of the twentieth century.

The automobile industry proved the primary catalyst for the construction and maintenance of modern roadways in Stone County during the 1920's. Coupled with this catalyst was the mid-twentieth century development of the Ozark tourist industry. Within the last twenty years, the tourist attractions at the Ozark Folk Center outside Mountain View and Blanchard Springs Caverns near Fifty Six, insured modern high grade bituminous paved roads. Today, Mountain View is the hub of the county's state road system. Highway 14 East connects Mountain View with Batesville, a regional trade center. Highway 5 runs north and southeast from the county seat and Highway 9 transverses the southern part of the county. Mountain View is accessible from the western part of the county by Highway 66. The only paved road not entering Mountain View is Highway 263, it runs north - south through Timbo in western Stone County. The majority of the roads in the county are made of gravel and dirt and are designated either secondary or tertiary.

The railroad industry did not effect Stone County as it did other areas of Arkansas. The mountainous terrain proved too great a deterrent to the iron track industry. In 1907, however, the Missouri and North Arkansas Railroad crossed the southwest corner of the county and created the county's only railroad town, Arlsburg. The railroad had little economic impact on the county due to the area's geographic isolation from the rest of the county by the Blue Mountain Range. Despite its location across the White River from Stone County, the Newport and Kansas City Division of the Missouri Pacific Railroad furnished transportation and limited economic benefits to much of the county. The construction of the railroad stimulated the local economy with the demand for wood products. However, it also signalled the death knell for Stone County's boat landings along the White River. Although flatboats continued to float the river carrying wood products, the steamboat industry slowly ceased by World War I. Subsequently, towns adjacent to these boat landings suffered from the decline in river traffic.

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DEVELOPMENT OF HISTORIC RESOURCES

The area west of the White River, including Stone County, was designated the Cherokee Reservation between the years 1817-1828. Settlement in Stone County officially began after 1828. Settlement started along the bottom lands of the White River and slowly entered the rugged interior by way of the White's tributaries. The settlers, predominately Scotch-Irish, came mainly from Tennessee and surrounding areas of Arkansas. The people had to be self-sufficient to survive and prosper in this mountainous hinterland. They could not rely on regional developed markets to supply their necessities due to great distance and difficulty of travel. During the years before the Civil War, the population grew slowly but steadily, initiating the establishments of seven post offices in the county. The earliest post offices were established in 1837. The first two were located in the central section of the county at Richwoods, south of present-day Mountain View, and Blue Mountain, located northeast of Mountain View. The remaining post offices, except for Locust Grove in the west, were concentrated in the central and eastern portions of the county. These early post offices did not develop into significant population centers.

The settlers, agrarian in nature, migrated into the region in pursuit of a better livelihood. They built structures with traditional plans and materials as found in the initial settlement phases throughout Arkansas. The single and two pen plans dominated the house types and the single and double cribs were the preferred plans for their ancillary structures. A typical homestead probably consisted of a minimum of two structures, a single pen house and a one or two crib barn, with the possibility of a root cellar and/or a smokehouse. A larger homestead might include a more substantial two pen house, usually a dogtrot, a double crib barn, smokehouse, root cellar, well, privy and perhaps additional single cribs for feed storage and equipment. A few of the more prosperous settlers included in the organization of their homestead secondary dwellings for their slave labor.

Because of Stone County's virgin forest and the building technology brought by the pioneers, log construction dominated the building material used for dwellings and ancillary structures. Alternative building technology was practically non-existent in Stone County up through the Civil War period. Records reveal only one operating sawmill in the county during the pre-Civil War years. If desired and affordable, sawn lumber was imported into the area. It was not until after the Civil War that lumber began replacing log as a primary building material for housing.

The post Civil War period witnessed a growing number of sawmills. The local availability of sawn lumber had a major impact on the county's built environment. Although Stone Countians clung tenaciously to their traditional house plans, they changed their preference for building materials. Frame construction and weatherboard became the house materials used among the more prosperous land-owners. By the later part of the nineteenth century lumber began replacing log construction among those living on a subsistent level. Box construction became

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the popular cost-efficient avenue for building a house with sawn materials. This method of building does not utilize studs in its construction. Vertical boards nailed to the sill and plate serve as structural members as well as the exterior and interior walls of the building. Box construction is identified primarily by board and batten wall material. A more elaborate method of covering the vertical boards was with weatherboard. Weatherboard not only gave the dwelling a more refined appearance but also served to strengthen the stability of the structural members. Box construction proved more economical with the elimination of stud framing and became the preferred building method, replacing the laborious construction methods involved in building a log dwelling.

Additional traditional house types appeared during the post-Civil War years. The central hall house became popular among the more prosperous landowners and entrepreneurs. The plan appears to have been a local symbol of sophistication and economic success. Two methods of imitating the central hall facade existed in the county. Log dogtrot covered with weatherboard were enclosed with flush board creating the visual of a central hall house. The same method was applied to the framed dogtrot. Another variation, which also developed from the dogtrot, was the attachment of a portico onto the open hall. The documentation on this vernacular treatment showed a Greek Revival influence on the porticos, so commonly associated with central hall facades in Arkansas. From the perspective of the casual viewer, the symmetry of the dogtrot and the portico gives the illusion of the more sophisticated central hall dwelling.

The "I" house, like the central hall house, appeared in the region soon after the Civil War. The "I" form is generally defined as two rooms wide, two rooms high and one room deep. Two height variations of the "I" form existed, the 1½ stories and the 2 story. Oral sources indicate that the "I" house was built throughout the county. Very few, however, have survived to the present. The "I" form was primarily applied to the central hall plan. Frame construction and weatherboard wall material seem the most common for this house form. The exception to the above is a board and batten 1½ story dwelling built on a double pen plan. This particular structure displays the variability of material and plan used with the "I" form in the county.

As Stone County developed in the later 19th century, the improvement in communications and a continual influx of building publications increased the options in the local building technology. But this had little impact on Stone Countians' preference for traditional housing. The domination of traditional architecture in the built environment prevailed into the 1930's. It is not until the appearance of the popular bungalow form in the 1920's, that Stone Countians began to accept and build an alternative house plan and style. Despite its introduction at that time, the bungalow did not become a significant part of Stone County's architectural history until the 1940's.

The impact of the high style architecture had minimal influence on Stone County's built environment. The reflection of high style limited itself to the

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appendages and door and window treatments of a structure. A few houses, dating as early as 1868, and some commercial structures, built during the early decades of this century, reflect a few period influences. Although infrequent, the Greek Revival and Queen Anne were the most popular styles applied to houses. As for the county's commercial sector, some of the structures, all located in Mountain View, exhibit Romanesque influences.

The ancillary structures, like the primary structures they surrounded, exhibited little change in their plan or building material. In the settlement period, the ancillary structures were built with logs. The farmer built single crib, double crib, triple crib and four crib barns to meet his needs. In the late 1860's and early 1870's, the transverse crib barn appeared on farms in Stone County. Two early barns of this plan were framed and covered with rough cut vertical boards. Despite the fact that sawn lumber seemed a more appropriate building material for the larger transverse crib barn plan, log transverse crib barns existed in the county. The type of building material used in ancillary structures depended on its availability and cost. Despite its decline as a housing material in the late nineteenth century, log continued as the primary building material in the construction of ancillary structures well into the 1920's.

Like the primary and ancillary types, the church and school structures reflect the rural architectural tradition of Stone County. Both institutions traditionally met in the same facility built by the local community. A skilled carpenter laid out the building and then supervised local volunteers in the completion of the project. There is only one example of a nineteenth century school building in the county. The rectangular one-story log structure is located on the Thomas E. Hess Homestead at Marcella in eastern Stone County. The school was originally built along Wallace Creek in the 1870's, approximately one mile south of its present location.

The county's school/church buildings in this nomination were constructed between 1900 and 1925. The buildings, except one, are wood frame in construction. The exception is a box constructed facility. All are rectangular in plan and one-story in height with front gable facades. The buildings illustrate the prevalent form equated with school/church buildings that existed in the nineteenth century. Today, the structures continue to serve the local communities by housing small religious congregations, and providing space for other community activities.

Commercial architecture in Stone County also carries the message of conservatism. The general stores, dotting the countryside, were built in the twentieth century construction and represent the traditional commercial type with a rectangular plan and unpretentious facades and materials. The only concentration of commercial development began after Mountain View was created as the county seat of Stone County in 1874. Arkansas' court squares are the centers of government, as well as politics, and traditionally are also the hub of commercial activities for the area. In Mountain View, the situation was no different. Even though Mountain View is located six miles west of the White River, its prestige as the county seat, its central location, and the absence of

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another riverport, contributed to the town's emergence as the commercial center. Today's commercial area began in 1888 after the construction of a two story wood frame courthouse on the present court square. Commercial establishments developed on three sides of the square. Interestingly, the north side of the square has been traditionally residential. The early commercial structures were rectangular in plan and built with frame or box construction. The use of native stone, the dominant material today, did not appear on the square until 1904. Since that year, stone constructed buildings gradually replaced the wooden structures, with the last significant stone work done in 1949. Today, the commercial square suitably reflects the region's vernacular stone architecture with the 1922 stone constructed courthouse (NR-1976) as its focal point.

ARCHEOLOGICAL COMPONENT

The Historic Resources of Stone County Multiple Resource Area, (MRA) nomination contains resources of architectural and historical significance. The nomination does not include properties that derive importance primarily through archeology. It is understood, however, that each historic or architectural resource listed here is also an archeological resource and may hold valuable information about the life and culture of the people who lived at the site in historic times.

Presently, it is not practical for this MRA to include both historical/architectural and archeological properties because the inventory and evaluation of each is done by separate agencies, the Arkansas Historic Preservation Program (AHPP) and the Arkansas Archeological Survey (AAS).

The AAS has recorded eighty sites which includes the whole range of cultural and chronological periods known in Arkansas as well as a diversity of site types. There are small lithics scatters, large deep archaic camp sites, Woodland and Mississippi periods village sites, and two or three very large village/cemetery sites of the late prehistoric period; the latter are known largely from extensive nonscientific digging. There are a variety of bluff shelters and caves which had human habitation, including the famous Blanchard Springs Cavern in which a human skeleton was found during the first exploration of the area in the 1960's. A few historic log house foundations and historic grave sites are also included in the inventory.

Scientific excavations have been done on two sites. The Arkansas Highway Department tested site 3ST26 because the new bridge at Sylamore was to effect a portion of the site. No report was written on this work, but the site, which includes material from Archaic through Mississippian occupations, is clearly eligible for nomination. The other site, 3ST12, was tested by a volunteer crew from the University of Arkansas Museum and local members of the Arkansas Archeological Society. Arkansas Archeologist published a report on the dig in 1966. This site, representing a late Mississippian Village and Cemetery, is also eligible for nomination. The archeologist from the Ozark National Forest conducted some systematic surveys of road alignments in the forest, but otherwise no systematic archeological surveys have been done in the county. The area

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is rich in archeological resources, and it is estimated that the current record reflects no more than one percent of the potential sites existing in Stone County.

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The post-Civil War years brought many changes to the area. Politically, Stone County was founded in 1873 and a year later Mountain View was created as the county seat. Economically, an influx of people into the county and the growth of the White River trade brought general prosperity to the area. This migration and prosperity influenced the county's built environment, particularly in the areas adjacent to the White River. This period showed a change in the preference of construction materials from log to sawn lumber, but not necessarily a change in traditional house plans which now included the central hall plan with its one and two story forms. Frame technology emerged as lumber became more available with the increasing number of saw mills in the region. The various frame techniques and box construction became more prevalent on the landscape as the decades progressed toward the twentieth century.

Limited economic conditions did not exclude the use of lumber in constructing houses. Box constructed buildings emerged in the late nineteenth century, adding another alternative to log and frame construction techniques. Box, a studless construction method, was a more simplified method of erecting a structure in comparison to log technology. It certainly required less skill and lumber than a frame structure.

Traditional floor plans dominated the house types well into the twentieth century. Stone Countians faithfully constructed their dwellings according to the traditional plans and materials used by their forefathers. It was not until the 1920's that an alternative, the Bungalow, emerged in the built environment. But the Bungalow did not significantly influence the local building tradition until the post-World War II era.

Ancillary buildings during the last decades of the nineteenth century and into the twentieth century remained constant in both plans and materials used in the settlement phase of Stone County. The only additional plan incorporated was the transverse crib barn. The barn type appeared on the County's homesteads in the early 1870's. The transverse plan was primarily executed with sawn lumber materials, primarily vertical board. In some instances lumber and log were combined to construct the barn type.

Like the primary and ancillary buildings, the commercial structures represent the rural architectural heritage of Stone County. Major commercial activities, before the establishment of Mountain View, were confined to the settlements along and near the White River. The commercial structures of the county reflect the traditional rectangular plan built with unpretentious wood materials and facades. Later in the nineteenth century, Mountain View grew into the business center of the county. Its commercial district developed around the courthouse square and during its first building phase followed nineteenth century traditional construction practices. However, by the first decade of the twentieth century a change in construction material appeared as native stone gradually replaced wood as the primary building material. Today Mountain View exhibits a unified streetscape of stone vernacular structures in its business sector.

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Like the commercial buildings, the church and school structures contribute to the vernacular architectural heritage in Stone County. In the tradition of rural areas, the local residents built a structure to house their school and church. Initially these structures were constructed of log on a rectangular plan with gable end entries. The later church/school buildings, as represented in the nomination, maintain the same vernacular form, but are built of frame or box construction.

Until the last thirty years, Stone County's traditional culture had been successfully preserved by the isolation created by the region's physical features. Despite the exploitation of the tourist industry and the abandonment of family homesteads by recent generations, the county's historic built environment reflects the tenacity of traditional building practices in the Ozark Mountain region.

ELABORATION

Although Stone County is accessible from the White River, its mountainous region with intermittent valleys and plateaus presented difficulties for interior travel. The first significant wave of migration into the county came after the removal of the Cherokee Reservation in 1828. The early pioneers relied heavily on secondary waterways for transportation into the interior. Overland routes began as trails and eventually, after constant use, resembled roads. During this settlement period, the area that formed Stone County in 1873 was considered the hinterland of the established counties of Independence (1820), Izard (1825), and later Searcy (1836) and Van Buren (1839).

The people who settled in Stone County were predominantly of Scotch-Irish ancestry. This is not surprising since the Scotch-Irish pioneered much of the southern United States, including its less desirable regions. The majority of settlers came into Stone County from other areas of Arkansas and Tennessee, though a significant representation migrated from Alabama, Georgia and North Carolina. A large percentage of the antebellum settlers were agrarian in occupation representing the yeoman and subsistence levels of Arkansas farming culture. This dominance of one people and the isolation of the area created a homogeneous culture that continued into the twentieth century.

During the 1830's settlers claimed the bottom lands of the waterways and the fertile lands of the plateaus and valleys. By the late 1840's settlements existed across the county: Buckhorn in the east, Richwoods and Blue Mountain (Mountain View vicinity) in the central region, and Big Springs and Locust Grove in the western part of the county. As early as 1837 applications for post offices were accepted from Richwoods and Blue Mountain. John Lancaster ran the Blue Mountain Post Office which was located near the mouth of Hell Creek (a tributary of the White River) where he operated a steamboat landing. This area is located about six miles northeast of Mountain View. By 1860 five other post offices opened in the county, one located at Locust Grove in the west with the remainder situated in the eastern section adjacent to the White River.

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Stone County's mountainous terrain does not facilitate large cash crop farm operations. The average figures on production indicate the typical homestead in Stone County was self-sufficient in operation. The farm family needed to raise or make the necessary foodstuffs and other commodities to survive and prosper. They could not depend upon supplies from a market area due to isolation and difficulty of travel.

The average farm contained about 80 acres with approximately 30-35 acres improved for agriculture. The larger farms were situated along the bottom lands and in the valleys. Most of them were located in the eastern section of the county, particularly in Wallace Township. The township, adjacent to the White River, is located in southeastern Stone County. This area is the least mountainous and the larger farms averaged approximately 160 acres with a minimum of 50 acres in cultivation. Other large farm operations existed along the White River north of Mountain View as well as in the Richwoods and Timbo Valley areas.

The type of crop production and the number of livestock raised on the typical farm emphasizes the self-sufficient nature of the county's culture. Crops included Indian corn, potatoes, sweet potatoes, wheat, oats and beans. Both cotton and tobacco were grown, with production of tobacco exceeding that of cotton during the antebellum period. The farmer also raised livestock primarily for his use and consumption. Types of livestock on the farm might have included a horse, mule, or ox for farming and transportation; pigs or cattle for meat products; cows for dairy products; and sheep for wool.

It is interesting to note the changes in production on the homestead during the post-Civil War years. Cotton production increased fivefold from an average of 30 bales in 1850 to 190 bales in 1870. Wool production in the area decreased as the availability of cotton products increased in the area. The amount of tobacco grown drastically reduced by almost 60% during this period. Emphasis on livestock raised on the farm shifted as mules gradually replaced oxen as the beast of labor.

Isolation and poor transportation initiated local industry. Early production was limited to the family requirements, such as grinding grain by hand and the preparation of cotton and wool for clothing. As demand for larger manufacturing facilities increased, grist mills, saw mills, and cotton gins were built to meet the needs. Much of the machinery for these mills was made by the operators themselves. The water wheels, shafts, pulleys, and flumes were built from seasoned wood. Native stone was cut for the burrs, while cowhide was used for the belts. According to oral tradition, an early water mill operated at Riggsville on the west fork of the Rocky Bayou. John Lancaster ginned cotton at the mouth of Hell's Creek on the White River, and in the western part of the county the Cooper family ran a mill at Big Springs on the Panther Creek, located east of Timbo. The 1850's industrial census listed John Monday as an operator of a saw mill in the southeastern section of the county in Wallace Township.

Arriving in the 1830's, the pioneers built their first homes with logs. Few saw mills existed in the upper White River region making lumber difficult and expen-

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sive to obtain. The houses and ancillary structures reflect the traditional types so readily identified with rural architecture. The single pen plan of the William Dillard Homestead (ST-128) represents a primary house type common in the early settlement period of Stone County. Built adjacent to the White River at Round Bottom, the c. 1837 cabin features a purlin roof, uncommon in the area and representative of an early construction method. The cabin is rectangular and its rough hewn logs are locked together with "V" notching.

Another early single pen house built during the settlement phase is the Zachariah Farm House (ST-41). The property, overlooking the White River, is located a few miles east of St. James, formerly the early settlement of Buckhorn, in the southeastern part of the county. In 1856 Ford constructed his cabin on land received for his service in the Mexican War. Ford built his house of rough hewn logs joined with square notching. The cabin contains a loft and was accessible by a ladder attached to the west wall. Ford constructed the chimney with hewn stacked stone. Later, c. 1885, Ford's son, George, built a second pen allowing an open hall between the two pens. The second pen (east) is distinguished by the fine workmanship of the logs and stone. He locked the finely hewn logs together with half dovetail notching and cut and stacked the stone into a handsome chimney. Today the dwelling typifies the evolution of the single pen into the expanded dogtrot plan. It is also an excellent resource to observe the log and stone craftsmanship of two successive generations.

The other documented house type surviving from Stone County's antebellum period is the dogtrot or the two pen with open hall plan. The Wesley Copeland House (ST-174), built c. 1858, best illustrates an original dogtrot plan. The house is located in the Timbo Valley in Western Stone County. The pens measure 18' x 18' and are locked together with square notching. Each pen has a finely crafted exterior stone chimney. The house has a few interesting characteristics. The boxed-in stairway leading to the loft is not situated in the traditional place at the rear of the open hall. The stair is located in the front of the hall with the front porch being the only access. The stone work of the chimneys represents two distinct methods of workmanship. The west chimney reflects the traditional dry hewn stone found in the early houses in the county. The east chimney is one of two documented that have a smooth cut stone surface giving them a veneer look. The chimney is finely crafted and distinguished by a diamond pattern scored in the stone. N. F. Woodworth, acquiring the house in the late 1870's, is believed responsible for the east chimney as well as for the structure's unusually high pitched roof, rear shed addition and the weatherboard siding. Interestingly, the facade was not covered with weatherboard.

Another surviving antebellum log dogtrot, the c. 1848 Samuel Brown House, (ST-123), is located in the Richwoods Valley south of Mountain View. Samuel Brown, a yeoman farmer, migrated from North Carolina in 1840. Upon his arrival and for the next few years, Brown is listed as a partial owner of land with a few other people. But by 1847, he had acquired his own land and began accumulating more acreage during the 1850's. Soon after, Brown sought to make his log house reflective of his prosperity. He covered the logs with weatherboard, added win-

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dow shutters and multi-paneled doors and remodeled the interior to include finely crafted fire mantels and handsome paneled wainscotting. The Samuel Brown House is a prime resource illustrating the popular up-grading and refining of a log dogtrot house in rural Arkansas to properly reflect the success of the owner.

The ancillary structures of the antebellum era were also built using traditional floor plans and materials. Settlers used log construction for their ancillary structures just as they had for their pre-Civil War dwellings. The few that survived from this period give a better insight into the farmsteads that existed in Stone County by illustrating the plans, materials, and functions of the out-buildings. The William Dillard Homestead (ST-128) includes a fine example of the log double crib barn. The multi-functional barn is made of rough hewn logs joined with saddle notching. An eight foot driveway separated the two 13½' x 18' cribs. Each crib is partitioned by logs creating two chambers. This partitioning is characteristic of most documented log barns in the county. Later the drive was enclosed creating three cribs and a more functional barn.

A linear triple crib barn with driveways (ST-240) was documented as part of the c. 1859 Miles Jeffery Homestead located near Livingston Creek in the northeast section of Stone County. The barn does not represent an original plan. Each log crib, separated by drives, is of a different dimension descending in size from east to west. The original crib is the largest, measuring 10'x 17'. Its entry opens to the driveway and does not share a common plate with the other cribs. The smaller cribs, 8'x 11' and 11'x 11', are joined with a common log plate and their openings face south. The Jeffery Barn displays a traditional evolution from the single crib to a triple crib plan, as the demand for its functions increased with the growth of the farm.

Probably the most common barn found on the early homesteads was the single log crib. In addition the plan was adopted in the county for more specialized functions on the farmstead such as a granary or smokehouse. The smokehouse built by Samuel Brown (ST-123) illustrates one use of the single crib. Made of rough hewn logs, the smokehouse, with an overhanging gable roof, sits in the traditional close proximity to the main house.

The Civil War affected Stone County but not in the way of major military movements or occupations. Military action consisted of calvary skirmishes between the two armies particularly during the major military movements of General Curtis' Union Army in 1862 when he occupied Batesville and Confederate General Shelby's invasion of Missouri in 1864. However the major impact of the War in Stone County resulted in a breakdown of law enforcement which created an environment for bushwhackers and jayhawkers. These marauding bands, usually disguised as Union or Confederate troops, preyed upon the isolated farms and particularly the families of the enlisted men. They pillaged the families leaving them without food or livestock. Both armies considered these men outlaws and tried to eliminate them.

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The war's destruction of private property and crops and the confiscation of livestock caused major hardship among Stone Countians. Confiscation of horses by both armies and the bushwhackers sorely depleted the supply of horses thus severely handicapping a family's means of raising crops for food. The armies, particularly the Union Army, also sought and destroyed local industries that might lend aid to the enemy. This activity crippled Stone County's few existing mills, distilleries and tanyards.

Surprisingly, the post-Civil War years showed a steady growth and prosperity in the area that formed Stone County in 1873. While most of Arkansas bustled with railroad construction and characters of the infamous Reconstruction Government were developing their reputations, Stone County's isolation from the mainstream provided a more stable environment for recovery. Farming continued as the livelihood for the majority of Stone Countians. The types and production of the crops were much like the years before the war except for the noticeable increase in cotton acreage and the establishment of orchards. The major event during the Reconstruction Period for the area was the formation of Stone County in 1873. The following year Mountain View, centrally located, was created as the county seat.

In the years immediately following the Civil War, the county generally prospered, particularly in the areas along the White River. The town of Marcella began as a result of the White River commerce. Thomas M. Hess established the town, then known as Hesstown, soon after the war. Hess inherited the family business and expanded it to include a riverport and ferry operation, cotton gin and warehouses, and retail and wholesale businesses as well as sizeable land holdings. As a result of this success, Hess built a finely crafted central hall house with a rear ell (ST-31) in 1868. Its braced frame construction is covered with weatherboard. In the interior, paneled wainscotting lines the walls of the central hall and the front rooms. The panels in the wainscotting and in the doors of the front rooms are accented by what appears to be the original graining. Hess' grandson states that his grandfather ordered all house furnishings from New Orleans. The Thomas M. Hess House is the oldest documented central hall house in the county. It is possible, based on the available research and the construction date, that Hess built the first weatherboarded frame central hall house in the county. Its survival makes the house a most significant resource in interpreting the lifestyle of a successful rural entrepreneur, whose wealth was based upon the river commerce and agriculture of the mid-nineteenth century.

Binks Hess, younger brother of Tom, built one of the earlier framed houses just west of the Tom M. Hess House. Hess constructed his weatherboard house in 1871, using a dogtrot plan with a rear ell (ST-27). According to an interview with Herman Hess, Sr., son of Binks, Hess hired the Burrough Brothers, local carpenter and stone mason, to build his house. The Burrough Brothers created a very stylish dogtrot with the use of weatherboard and trim work. In addition, they attached a handsome portico to the open hall. The portico, a vernacular creation, has return gables, columns, jigsaw cut circles applied on the cornice between the returns and the columns and segmentally shaped lattice attached

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along the bottom of the cornice. The overall design of the facade creates an illusion of the more sophisticated central hall house. This vernacular method of upgrading the aesthetics of the dogtrot is found on one other dwelling, in dilapidated condition. Historic photographs indicate that this method was a known alternative in refining the dogtrot house in the county as well as throughout the region.

As illustrated by the construction of the Hess Houses, sawn lumber was becoming more readily available through an increase in area sawmills and White River transportation. The post-Civil War era signified the incorporation of lumber into the county's built environment. The use of frame construction and weatherboard became well established, particularly in the eastern and central sections of the county during the decades of the 1870's and 1880's. It is also noteworthy that during this time the rear ell appears as part of the original floor plan. Evidence of earlier ells was not found in the survey.

Coinciding with the introduction of finished lumber is the appearance of period architectural styles. A number of frame houses display vernacular interpretations of the Greek Revival and Queen Anne styles on the appendages, usually the porch. The application of period style was limited to the applied components of the house. These elements reflect the builder's awareness of period architecture and the incorporation of it in his traditional building vocabulary. The resources that best reflect this stage of architecture in Stone County are the 1871 Binks Hess House, the above described dogtrot; the Jessie Abernathy House, a central hall house built c. 1883 at Marcella (ST-26); the Copeland House, a c. 1895 double pen plan located at Pleasant Grove (a few miles north of Marcella) (ST-36); and the c. 1890 John L. Lancaster House (ST-106) located in Mountain View. By the end of the nineteenth century changes were evident in the local builders' repertoire. Lumber and the application of period architectural elements were now a part of Stone County's built environment. Although these changes were incorporated, the builders continued their adherence to traditional building plans and forms.

Despite the increasing availability of lumber following the Civil War, log construction maintained popularity throughout the county. The earliest log house documented during this period is the 1876 Stokes-Taylor House (ST-11). Constructed of logs and covered with weatherboards, the house is the only saddlebag structure surveyed in the county. Although not verified, the lack of evidence of chinking or board covering of the logs' interstices suggests that the weatherboard could be a part of the original construction which is not found elsewhere in the survey. If not, the logs were covered soon after its completion. The original stairway, doors and one fire mantel are intact despite its present use as a hay barn.

Another significant log structure is the Clark-King House (ST-153) located northwest of Mountain View. The house is an unusual example of the expansion of the single pen in Stone County. The structure is made of two single pens built

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at different stages. P. C. Clark built the first pen about 1885. The cabin faces east adjacent to the old road that ran north from Mountain View. The pen is rectangular and its hewn logs are neatly locked with half dovetail notching. The Reverend Jacob King bought the property in the late 1880's and immediately built an addition to the Clark cabin. However, instead of placing his single pen in a linear position to the existing structure, he built his cabin to the rear. Leaving an eight-foot open hall, King constructed his pen perpendicular to the existing structure. King's cabin, which faces south, is built with crudely hewn logs which are attached by saddle notching. Jacob King, a prominent religious and political figure in Stone County, migrated from North Carolina after the Civil War. He was a circuit preacher and served in the State Assembly in 1891-1893 and 1897-1901. In 1901 he represented Stone and Independence Counties in the Arkansas Senate.

The c. 1890 George Anderson log house (ST-192) is the last nineteenth century log house surveyed in Stone County. It is located in the western part of the county. The structure is built on a slope above Panther Creek with the rear shed resting on the ground and the front porch elevated on stone piers. No significant log houses were built after the c. 1890 construction of the Anderson House.

During the last decade of the nineteenth century, as log construction was coming to an end in Stone County, it is interesting to note the emergence of box construction in the county's built environment. The survey indicates both the box and frame building techniques supplanted log construction as the preferred house structure by the turn of the century. The box house proved especially popular among those of a lower economic and social status. The appeal of box construction involved several factors. For one, the method required less skill, materials and labor. Another factor was the increase of saw mills throughout the county which caused competitive price ranges. Lumber became cheaper and more available, unlike the earlier years of the nineteenth century when log was the only convenient and accessible building material. The exterior of the typical box house was covered with board and batten. Weatherboard was also used as an exterior wall material, giving the impression of the more sophisticated frame house but at a more affordable cost.

The first decade of the twentieth century brought significant events to Stone County. In 1907 the Ozark National Forest was created in Arkansas and included the northern section of Stone County as part of its Sylamore District. Sparsely populated, this section of the county was barred from future settlement and development.

The other event was the railroad industry's penetration of the rugged Ozark Mountain region. Stone County's only railroad, the Missouri and North Arkansas, came across its southwest corner and established the only railroad town at Arlberg in 1907. However, the railroad had little effect on Stone County's economy as part of the Blue Mountain range, which isolates this southwest corner, proved a serious obstacle in developing an efficient transportation route to the

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rest of the county. It was during the construction of the Missouri and North Arkansas Railroad that Joe Guffey built his house (ST-251) approximately one mile south of the future town of Arlsburg, at Old Lexington. The weatherboard house is "T" shaped with a double pen and centered rear ell. The house features a dominant pedimented porch roof with a decorative bargeboard and embossed shingles. Recessed under the porch is a unique splay area in which the door of each pen is located.

It was the Missouri and Kansas City Railroad, built to the east across the White River in Independence County, that spurred Stone County's early twentieth century economy. Beginning in 1902, the railroad brought additional prosperity to the county, particularly those areas adjacent to the White River. The county temporarily benefitted from the railroad construction by supplying the necessary raw materials for the railroad company. Marcella, for example, reached its prime during this period as a riverport with a population of 300 people. The community's economic prosperity rested on the trade of products coming by way of the river and from the adjacent interior areas. The railroad's demand for local raw materials spurred Marcella's economy because of the need to transport the material by boat. Thomas M. Hess, assisted by his son Thomas E., controlled the area's commerce by operating the river boat landing and the various related business enterprises. The success of the Hess enterprise is reflected in the 1900 Thomas E. Hess Homestead (NR-1983). The Hess House, an impressive two-story central hall house, rises above the one-story structures of Marcella symbolizing the height of the family's success and in turn Marcella's prosperity.

After completion of the Missouri and Kansas City Railroad, Stone County and specifically its eastern section began experiencing a backlash as the railroad proved a more efficient transporter of the region's commerce than the riverboats on the White River. Ironically, the steamboats, which had transported the railroad construction materials, suffered immediate consequences of the railroad operations in the Ozark region. River transportation's inability to compete against the railroad resulted in the decline of the small riverports all along the White River which could not successfully tie into the development of the railroad industry. In the case of Stone County's riverports, the geographic location of the Missouri and Kansas City Railroad and the introduction of the automobile age crippled the local commercial development. The boat landings and the towns supported by their business, such as Marcella, began an eventual economic death as the steamboat became more obsolete in transporting the region's commerce.

The railroad brought the outside world closer to Stone County. Although there was a greater exposure to the quickening culture of America's society, it did not significantly influence the county's built environment during the first decades of the twentieth century. Early twentieth century construction continued to reflect the area's allegiance to traditional plans identified with the rural lifestyle of the region. The survey showed the dogtrot and double pen as the most popular house plans. The 1910 Walter Gray House (ST-3) and the 1920

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Noah McCarn House (ST-159) are excellent representatives of the dogtrot house, while the finely crafted 1920 Owen Martin House (ST-22) illustrates the execution of the double pen plan. These structures reflect the use of contemporary building methods and materials on the traditional house plans.

A change in Stone County's dogtrot facades occurred in the 1920's and 1930's. The modification entailed the enclosure of the open hall area of the dogtrot plan. The most recognized characteristic of the enclosed dogtrot is the central door which becomes the principal entry into the house. The c. 1905 Doughtery House, with an enclosed open hall, best exemplifies this type of modification to the dogtrot house. Its hall area is closed with weatherboard which characterizes the house. The application of a 1" x 4" board covers the connection of the infill wall with the original wall structure. The centrally located door, unadorned by sidelights or transom, is the most common treatment of the enclosure. As the century progressed, this practice gained popularity throughout the region.

It was not until the mid-1920's with building of the John F. Brewer House (ST-99) that an alternative to the traditional house appeared. The Brewer House, located in Mountain View, was the first Bungalow style house built in the county. The structure introduced to the area a new house type, as well as a new building material, stucco. A second house type of the Craftsman influence also appeared in the county during the same period. The John Bettis House (ST-43), was built as a farmhouse in 1929. The incorporation of the Bungalow/Craftsman style house into Stone County's farmsteads reflects its popularity as an alternative to the traditional farmhouse. Although the Bungalow form and Craftsman style appear in the twenties, they did not become a significant part of the county's built environment until after World War II.

The existence of multiple ancillary structures as part of the landscape surrounding the main house emphasizes the rural character identified with Stone County. Like their counterparts in the antebellum period, these late nineteenth and twentieth century buildings utilized traditional plans and construction materials. Logs continued as the primary building material for ancillary structures well into the twentieth century. Outbuildings, unlike houses, required less skilled craftsmanship with the logs. Generally, in the past, Arkansans spent little time or money on constructing ancillary structures because they were less concerned about sheltering livestock and feed in a climate with relatively mild winters. Because of these circumstances, the negligible cost and abundant availability, logs remained the constant building material used for ancillary structures.

The log barns in the county were built on the familiar single, double, and four crib plans. The Pinkney Pruitt Barn (ST-53) built c. 1890 is a single log crib barn with open side and front sheds. Not only does it reflect the oldest barn type prevalent during the early settlement period, it also illustrates the continued use of the single crib on the farmstead.

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The double crib plan also continued as an important barn type in the farmstead. Although log constructed double crib barns exist from this period, additions damage their integrity. The only intact representative of the double crib plan is the Okie Davis Barn (ST-56) built about 1915. The Davis Barn is different in its use of building material. It is built of frame construction covered with sawn vertical planks instead of the more familiar logs.

The Fred Lancaster Barn (ST-146), built in 1918, is a fine example of a log four crib barn. Built on the original four crib plan with intersecting driveways, Lancaster later enclosed the driveway running perpendicular to the ridge pole to create more functional space. The barn is a valuable resource in understanding the evolution from the traditional crib plan to the transverse crib barn plan.

The transverse crib barn began appearing on nineteenth century farmsteads simultaneously with the increase of saw mills in the area. This increase allowed the marketing of cheaper priced lumber and in turn an incorporation of lumber as a viable building material for ancillary structures. This barn type generally consisted of frame construction covered with vertical planks and, in rare cases, with weatherboard. Continuing the traditional use of the barn, the transverse crib barn served a variety of functions including shelter for feed, equipment and livestock. The barn type appeared soon after the Civil War as illustrated by the c. 1871 Binks Hess Barn (ST-27) at Marcella. The barn is built of wood frame construction and covered with vertical planks. It is the earliest transverse crib plan documented and could be the first of its type built in Stone County.

The 1925 Clarence Anderson Barn (ST-168), located at Newnata in the western part of the county, is another example of multi-function barns so prevalent in Arkansas' farmsteads. Identical in plan and material to the nineteenth century Hess Barn, the Anderson Barn displays an architectural element unique to barn types in the area. The builder, Paul Smith, recently from the mid-eastern section of the country, incorporated two sets of window dormers along the barn's ridge pole. The use of the dormers in barns is not found elsewhere in Stone County.

Although most transverse crib barns in the county were built as multi-function structures, the plan also appears in connection with specialized barns. Two fine examples of the specialized barn are the Jim Morris Barn (ST-170) at Timbo and the H. S. Mabry Barn (ST-161) located in the Richwoods Valley. The Morris Barn, built in 1900, stables horses. The builder modified the central driveway into a walkway. The horses enter the stalls by way of the large rear lattice gates. The second barn, the H. S. Mabry Barn, was built around 1923 by Albert Huebbler, a German craftsman. The barn housed Mabry's large mule herd which he used in farming and in his stave mill operation. Each stall is designed so that the feeding of the livestock is conveniently done from the second floor. The frame structure, covered with weatherboards, is an unusually large and finely crafted barn in comparison with other barns throughout the county.

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The transverse crib barn in Stone County is generally associated with frame construction. Logs, however, were also used in the building of this barn type. The builders combined log and lumber in executing the plan. The 1922 Orval Gammill Barn (ST-188) best illustrates this combination of material usage. The builder used logs for the crib section and vertical planks to construct the loft.

The unique barn plan documented in Stone County is the John Avey Barn (ST-149) at Big Springs. The 1906 Avey Barn is built on the bank barn plan. The plan allows ground access to loft area. The builder combined stone and lumber in this picturesque barn.

Although primary and ancillary structures dominate the historic built environment, commercial structures also contribute to the county's building inventory. At least one commercial building served each community or town throughout Stone County. The only significant commercial structures, however, are located in Mountain View. These buildings reflect the standard commercial plans and are constructed of native building materials. Mountain View's present commercial area formed soon after the construction of the two story wood frame courthouse in 1888. Before the turn of the century, establishments were operating on three sides of the square while the north side became residential. The John L. Lancaster House (ST-106) located on the north side, represents this period of residential development. John L. Lancaster built the first native stone commercial building on the square in 1904. The structure stands on the southeast corner, but a major portion has been rebuilt due to fire.

Despite Mountain View's distance from the White River, the major transportation outlet, it still became the market center of the county. The absence of a significant riverport in the county, Mountain View's central location and its prestige as the county seat contributed to its emergence as the area's commercial center. The economic base for this development depended on small scale farming with cotton, corn, wheat and livestock marketed in small quantities and upon a limited lumber industry after the turn of the century.

The first structures around the square were wood frame. Wood construction dominated the streetscape until the 1920's. The Stone County Recorder Building (ST-110), c. 1908, is the only surviving frame commercial structure that represents this period of wood construction. The native stone, which is predominant on the square today, was not used as a building material until 1904. From 1904 to 1922 stone constructed buildings appeared in the commercial area. The C. L. Smith and Son General Store (ST-101) and the Farmers and Merchants Bank (ST-90) represent the first period of stone construction. These early structures, although primarily traditional in style, reflect an awareness by the builders of the Romanesque style, as exhibited by the stone work around the door and window openings of the buildings. The Brewer Brothers of Mountain View constructed the C.L. Smith General Store in 1905. Bill Laroe, also a local mason, is credited with the stone work on the 1910 Farmers & Merchants Bank.

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The completion of the three story Stone County Courthouse (NR-1976) in 1922 initiated a second stage of stone construction that secured stone as a primary building material on the square. In addition to the courthouse, two other massive stone buildings were erected on the commercial square's most prominent sites. In 1924 Bill Laroe, the head mason on the courthouse project, built the Lackey General Merchandise Store and Warehouse (ST-92) on the corner east of the courthouse. The building housed the largest merchandise business in the county. On the west corner of the courthouse square the Brewer Brothers constructed the C. B. Case Motor Co. Building (ST-111) in 1928. Built to house and service automobiles, the Case Motor Building represents the establishment of the automobile trade in Stone County.

Additional stone construction in the twenties is represented by the 1926 Stegall Store (ST-102) and the 1929 A. B. Brewer Building (ST-104). The two buildings reflect more the modest building scale of the square, than the three massive stone buildings characterizing this decade of stone construction. The Brewer Brothers are credited with the stone work on both the Stegall Store and the A. B. Brewer Building.

Like many courthouse squares throughout Arkansas, the Mountain View Courthouse Square's physical layout gave convenient access to government and business activities while providing a natural focal point for social exchange. This natural setting attracted outside visitors, such as aspiring politicians, drummers, peddlers and sometimes, entertainers. These activities created the need for hotels. Mountain View supported as many as five hotels during the first decades of the twentieth century. John W. Webb built the earliest known hotel in 1886. He later built the Dew Drop Inn (ST-109), one of the two remaining hotels of this period. Constructed c. 1920, the Dew Drop Inn is located one block west of the courthouse square. L. C. Johnson, like Webb, replaced his earlier establishment with the Commercial Hotel (ST-94). Built around 1925, the hotel occupies the northeast corner of the courtsquare. Both hotels operate today and appropriately represent the accommodations available to the early twentieth century traveler staying in Mountain View.

Located two blocks west of the commercial square, Brewer's Mill (ST-112) stands as the only historic industrial structure in Stone County. In 1915 Frances Brewer built the mill which served Mountain View and the surrounding area until the 1960's. Recently, the rehabilitation of the mill's structure and operational equipment was completed and it now functions as a flour mill.

Stone County's religious and educational institutions also reflect the traditional heritage of rural architecture. It was the practice in the county's rural areas to build one facility to house both activities. The religious practices were conservative and in many cases fundamental. In most sections of the county, the Methodists and Missionary Baptists dominated the denominational preferences of the people.

The county's earliest education was based on the nineteenth century subscription system. Social statistics of 1860 reveal that Blue Mountain Township (Mountain

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View vicinity) supported three subscription academies which accommodated seventy-one pupils. Little is known of the existence of other such schools in the county. Stone County's only nineteenth century school structure stands on the Thomas E. Hess Homestead (NR-1983) at Marcella. Thomas M. Hess built the rectangular one room log building about 1870. His son later moved the school from its original location near Wallace Creek to its present location (one mile north) assuring its preservation.

The school/church buildings in the nomination represent the school districts that developed across the county at the turn of the twentieth century. Stone County was divided into seventy-five school districts. The people in each district were responsible for providing an educational facility. The two earliest structures representing this period of education are Bluff Springs Church and School (ST-215) and the Marcella Church and School (ST-23). Bluff Springs Church and School, built in 1900, is rectangular in plan with two entries in the gable end. It is box constructed and originally covered with board and batten siding. In the thirties, the batten was removed and weatherboard applied to vertical boards. This process created a more stable and weathertight structure. The second structure, the Marcella Church and School, built c. 1900, is framed with weatherboard covering. The building is also rectangular in plan, but with a single entry.

The remaining three school/church buildings of later construction dates also reflect the same traditional floor plan. These structures, like the previous buildings, reflect a rural custom of constructing a multi-function community facility. The community hired a carpenter to lay out the plan and supervise volunteers in the completion of the project. The Roasting Ear Church and School (ST-185) built c. 1918 under the direction of Dee Whitts is rectangular in plan with two entries in the front gable facade. Adjacent to Mill Creek in northwest Stone County, the frame weatherboarded structure sits on a three-foot stone foundation. The West Richwoods School (ST-124), located in the Richwoods Valley, was built c. 1921 by Albert Huebbler. Modifying the traditional plan, Huebbler, who later built the H. S. Mabry Barn, deviated from the usual entry design by building a splayed entry with double doors. The Turkey Creek School (ST-142), built in 1925 by Robert Hawkins and George Green, also follows the traditional rectangular plan. The framed weatherboard structure is characterized by the two entries in the front gable facade. The school maintains its original blackboard, woodstove and some of its desks. Presently all the structures house small religious congregations as well as community organizations.

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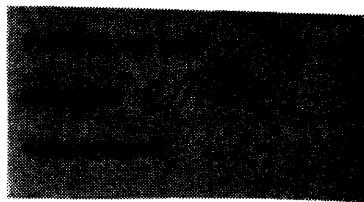
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Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

dnr-11

Name Stone County MRA
State ARKANSAS

COVER

Nomination/Type of Review

1. Martin, Owen, House

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper

Date/Signature

Melone Byer 10/25/85

Attest

2. Turkey Creek School

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper

Melone Byer 10/25/85

Attest

3. Brown, Samuel, House

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper

Melone Byer 10/25/85

Attest

4. West Richwoods Church & School

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper

Melone Byer 10/25/85

Attest

5. Ford, Zachariah, House

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper

Melone Byer 10/25/85

Attest

6. Taylor-Stokes House

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper

Melone Byer 10/25/85

Attest

7. Copeland, Wesley, House

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper

Melone Byer 10/25/85

Attest

8. Morris, Jim, Barn

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper

Melone Byer 10/25/85

Attest

9. Bluff Springs Church and School

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper

Melone Byer 10/25/85

Attest

10. Guffey, Joe, House

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper

Melone Byer 10/25/85

Attest

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Multiple Resource Area
Thematic GroupName Stone County MRA
State ARKANSAS

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

11. Gray, Walter, House

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper

Delores Byers 9/1/85

Attest

12. Lancaster, Fred, Barn

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper

Delores Byers 9/1/85

Attest

13. Dillard, William, Homestead

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper

Delores Byers 9/1/85

Attest

14. Jeffery, Miles, Barn

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper

Delores Byers 9/1/85

Attest

15. Abernathy, Jessie, House

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper

Delores Byers 9/1/85

Attest

16. Anderson, Clarence, Barn

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper

Delores Byers 9/1/85

Attest

17. Anderson, George, House

Entered in the
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for Keeper

Delores Byers 9/1/85

Attest

18. Avey, John, Barn

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper

Delores Byers 9/1/85

Attest

19. Brewer, A. B., Building

Entered in the
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for Keeper

Delores Byers 9/1/85

Attest

20. Bettis, John, House

Entered in the
National Register

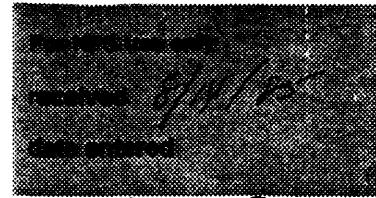
for Keeper

Delores Byers 9/1/85

Attest

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Thematic Group

Name Stone County MRAState ARKANSAS

Nomination/Type of Review

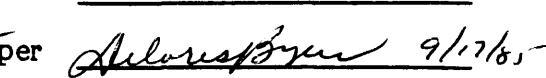
21. Brewer, John F., House

Date/Signature

 9/1/85

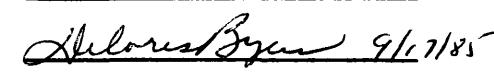
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22. Brewer's Mill

Entered in the
National Register

Attest

23. Case, C. B., Motor Co. Building



Attest

24. Commercial Hotel

Entered in the
National Register

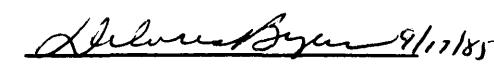
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25. Copeland, Henry, House



Attest

26. Davis Barn



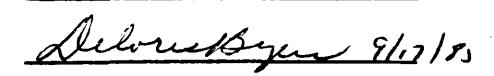
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27. Hess, Thomas M., House

Entered in the
National Register

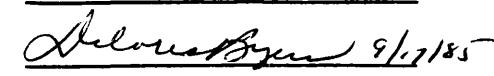
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28. Hess, Binks, House and Barn

Entered in the
National Register

Attest

29. Gammill, Orvall, Barn

Entered in the
National Register

Attest

30. Farmers and Merchants Bank

Entered in the
National Register

Attest

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Thematic Group

Name Stone County MRA
State ARKANSAS

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

31. Dew Drop Inn

Keeper

Melvin Byers 9/17/85

Attest

32. Doughtery, H. J., House

Keeper

Melvin Byers 9/17/85

Attest

33. Lackey General Merchandise and Warehouse

Keeper

Melvin Byers 9/17/85

Attest

34. Clark-King House

Keeper

Melvin Byers 9/17/85

Attest

35. Lancaster, John L., House

Keeper

Melvin Byers 9/17/85

Attest

36. Mabry, H. S., Barn

Entered in the
National Register

Keeper

Melvin Byers 9/17/85

Attest

37. Marcella Church & School

Keeper

Melvin Byers 9/17/85

Attest

38. McCarn, Noah, House

Keeper

Melvin Byers 9/17/85

Attest

39. Pruitt, Pinky, Barn

Keeper

Melvin Byers 9/17/85

Attest

40. Roasting Ear Church and School

Keeper

Melvin Byers 9/17/85

Attest

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Multiple Resource Area Thematic Group

Name Stone County MRA
State ARKANSAS

Nomination/Type of Review

41. Smith, C. L., & Son General Store

Entered in the
National Register

Keeper

Selma Byer 9-17-85

Attest

42. Stegall General Store

Entered in the
National Register

Keeper

Selma Byer 9-17-85

Attest

43. Stone County Recorder Building

Entered in the
National Register

Keeper

Selma Byer 9-17-85

Attest

44. Lackey, George W., House

Substantive Review

Keeper

Selma Byer

Attest

45. Bond House

Substantive Review

Keeper

Selma Byer

Attest

- 46.

Keeper

Selma Byer

Attest

- 47.

Keeper

Selma Byer

Attest

- 48.

Keeper

Selma Byer

Attest

- 49.

Keeper

Selma Byer

Attest

- 50.

Keeper

Selma Byer

Attest